The CRISIS

NOVEMBER, 1951 15¢

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Paul Robeson—The Lost Shepherd

ROBERT ALAN

The Negro Enemy

MARGRETTA ELLIS

English Families Adopt Brown Babies

GINA WATSON

Jim Crow Hunt

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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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In this article the author reflects on the factors which changed a popular singer and actor into an American commissar

Paul Robeson—the Lost Shepherd

By Robert Alan

A FEW short years ago, Negro Americans were proud to point to Paul Robeson as another example of the fallacy of the "white supremacy" myth. From concert platform, from behind theatre footlights, from speaker's rostrum, his voice served as constant reminder of the heights to which his people have risen through sheer ability.

The Paul Robeson whom Moscow today parades before the world is not the same man. And all but a small handful of America's 15,000,000 Negroes are quick to point out the difference.

They see no similarity between Paul Robeson, American, who overcame the obstacles of discrimination to win world acclaim for his artistic accomplishments, and Paul Robeson, Moscow's No. 1 Negro, who spouts Communist propaganda as wildly as Vishinsky. They cannot recognize the Paul Robeson who today is so deep in the Communist morass that he even becomes involved in Communist internal fights, such as his rigid application of the Kremlin line to Yugoslav Communists — certainly not an issue for one to whom the Negro cause supposedly is paramount. They cannot see in this man the Paul Robeson who once was one of America's strongest pleaders for democratic equality.

It is difficult to explain why Paul Robeson has been deterred from his course as a leader of the democratic crusade to break down the barriers of segregation and discrimination. Those closest to Paul Robeson in the years through which, on his great ability as an artist and because of his unquestioned sincerity, he rose from obscurity to world fame and respect, are perhaps most shocked about the change he has undergone. To them the Paul Robeson of today is a tragic figure.

To Walter White, who has known him for some thirty years, Paul Robeson's "abandonment of a lucra-

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ROBERT ALAN *is the pen name of a well known New York journalist.*

tive career for the role of would-be political careerist" is traceable to his sensitive personality. Writing on "The Strange Case of Paul Robeson" in the Febuary, 1951, issue of *Ebony* magazine, the long-time secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says:

> Basic to an understanding of Robeson's reasons for his leftist turn is the deep resentment he has always felt against slights and deprivations because of color and his attempted escape into a dream world which he imagined existed in Russia. Together with his ideological rejection of an economic and political system which does little to eradicate mistreatment of minorities, Robeson was a victim of an evangelic acceptance of a new system of society. Embittered by the contradictions of American democracy, he looked hungrily for an escape from the practices which angered him and accepted the Soviet way uncritically because his fervor forbade him from seeing its contradictions. . . . The sum total today seems to be a bewildered man who is more to be pitied than damned.

STILL SINCERE

Like many others, Mr. White does not even now doubt the sincerity of his old friend, but he finds that "one of the puzzling aspects of Robeson's thinking during recent years is his inability to see through the opportunism of Soviet domestic and foreign policy." Mr. White points out that "with increasing faithfulness to a constantly shifting policy, he has appeared to have surrendered the ability he once possessed to appraise people and nations with objectivity."

That, as Mr. White has made so clear, is the tragedy of Paul Robeson. That is why Paul Robeson today "is more to be pitied than damned."

How far Paul Robeson has departed from his people was perhaps best illustrated by the reaction to his startling declaration at the Communist so-called World Peace Conference in Paris in 1949 that American Negroes would not fight in any war with Russia. "It is unthinkable," he said, "that American Negroes would go to war on behalf of those who have oppressed us for generations" against Russia "which in one generation has raised our people to the full dignity of mankind."

STATEMENT REPUDIATED

First to denounce this wild, utterly unfounded statement were the very Negro leaders who once were close associates of Paul Robeson. They immediately challenged Paul Robeson's "authority" for assuming the role of spokesman for the American Negro.

Said Max Yergan:

> The counterpart of Mr. Paul Robeson's Russian idol, the American Communist party, certainly has not "raised our people to the full dignity of mankind." I know some Negro Communists. Few of them are individuals who have experienced the "full dignity of mankind." Most of them are, by every test, the slaves of slaves. As president of the late National Negro Congress, I saw Communists, rank and file members, as well as so-called leaders, who resorted to the most abject groveling, the most undignified concealment of their personal convictions and the grossest denial of the ordinary principles of decency when their party bosses cracked the whip.
>
> It is the grossest travesty upon truth to say that these miserable cowards and hirelings have been raised "to the

full dignity of mankind." These are the only Negroes that American Communists have influenced. Fortunately, their duplicity has never touched the majority of the Negro population.

Walter White expressed his disapproval like this:

> Negroes contend for full and equal rights and we accept full and equal responsibilities. In any conflict involving our nation we will regard ourselves as Americans and meet the responsibilities imposed on all Americans.

Subsequent events, namely the United Nations resistance against Communist aggression in Korea, have demonstrated how wrong Paul Robeson was. American Negro troops from the very beginning have taken a prominent part in the fighting now going on in Korea — the fight of free men throughout the world against aggression.

Like all Negroes, no thinking American today will deny that Negro Americans face limitations which are directly contrary to the constitutional guaranties and citizenship rights they possess. No thinking American will deny the existence of segregation and lack of educational and economic opportunities in some parts of the United States today, 80 years since emancipation of the Negro. But, at the same time, no thinking Negro American will deny that, with the help of the great majority of white Americans marked progress has been made in overcoming these barriers of discrimination. Such progress in the last decade has been particularly rapid.

NEGRO PROGRESS

Recent years have seen the opening of more first-rate universities and professional schools to Negroes. They have seen the adoption of fair employment practices that have broadened the economic horizon for Negroes. They have seen the Negro take an administrative role in labor unions. They have seen the Negro participate in more civic and professional organizations.

As *Ebony,* the national Negro magazine, points out, the cold statistics of America's 1950 census alone show "a rosy, heartening picture that in concrete figures spells out the rising stature of the Negro on the national scene." As a record of Negro progress since the previous census, in 1940, *Ebony* says, "It is a story not only of remarkable growth in numbers but in every phase of Negro life from employment and income to health and schooling."

This does not mean that the Negro problem" in America has been solved. It hasn't. Such tireless, hardworking leaders in the long fight for complete equality as Mr. White and Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, keep reminding America how much remains to be done.

But, much as must yet be accomplished to bring full equality to Negro Americans, their situation in the United States today is certainly not that of "a people apart," as is so fantastically and falsely depicted by the incessant Communist propaganda machine. To anyone at all familiar with the United States, the Communist description of Negro life in America is unrecognizable.

For thirty years the Communists have sought to win American Negroes to their cause. They have posed as the special friends of the Negro, as have other radical organizations seeking to gain a foothold by appealing to a minority group. Yet, as is so clearly shown in the recently published book, *The Negro and the Communist Party,* by Wilson Record, the Communist Party of the United States "has relatively little to show, from an organizational standpoint, for all its labors."

Peak enrollment of Negroes in the party was about 8,000, Mr. Record shows. Today, it is estimated at about 1,400.

KREMLIN STOOGE

Of the various reasons for the failure of the "half a dozen large-scale Negro organizations projected by the Communists during the past three decades," Mr. Record says, "one explanation demands primary attention." This, he points out, is "the fact that Negroes are loath to support an organization whose orientation is supplied by the Politburo and which at any time might attempt to separate them from, or pose them against, the liberal forces in American life."

But, not so Paul Robeson. He seems to be able to take the Kremlin dictates without hesitation. To him it apparently was not illogical that the Communist party declared the Smith Act unconstitutional as a violation of the American right of free speech when 11 top Communists were convicted in New York City in 1949 for advocating and teaching the violent overthrow of the government, but to have remained silent when 29 Trotskyist Communists were convicted under the same act in Minneapolis in 1941. And to Paul Robeson the current action of the Chinese Communists and North Koreans is not aggression, even though such a former close friend as Henry Wallace found it cause to desert the Progressive party because he preferred to be on "the side of my country and the United Nations."

As Walter White says, "The vagaries of the Communist political theory and practice during recent years appear to be to Robeson as immutable as the Ten Commandments. His vehement insistence at the London Conference of the World Peace Committee in 1949 that the non-Cominform delegates from Yugoslavia be ousted was a stand only an out-and-out party-liner would have insisted on. By following the Stalin line in this inner-party squabble, he demonstrated the atrophy of his critical faculty."

How has Paul Robeson served the Communist cause in America? The evidence is that even his magnetic personality has failed the Communists.

HIGH-WATER MARK

The "Peekskill riot" of 1949 was perhaps the high-water mark of his career as Communism's No. 1 Negro spokesman in America.

The publicity attached to that unfortunate incident was relished by the Communists. But, much to the Communists' dislike, Americans learned anew at Peekskill the foolishness of playing into the hands of the Communists. Now, we find Paul Robeson still singing and ranting the Communist "line" from time to time, but he does so before small gatherings, where he receives little attention.

Despite himself, the image of Paul Robeson, the scholar, outstanding athlete, internationally acclaimed artist, still is foremost in the minds of his fellow Americans, regardless of color. And it was with regret that the State Department canceled Robeson's passport late last year when he sought to go to Europe. He could travel in Europe to sing, the State Department said, but his activities in recent years were clear indication that he had become a Communist propagandizer first, and a singer second.

"For a long time," *Newsweek* magazine said in noting Paul Robeson's pending suit against the government to receive his passport, "the people and the government suffered him gladly because of his artistic gifts. But in a period of undeclared war and rising conflict between the democratic and the Communist world, it was inevitable that he should come up against the government he decried."

To the New York *Times,* it was "natural and praiseworthy, that Paul Robeson "should determine to devote his great gifts and his great energy to the betterment of the racial group from which he comes," but "it is the fashion in which he makes that dedication that is open to question."

The *Times* editorial said further:

> Mr. Robeson has advanced the cause of the American Negro by being an outstanding human being. He can do nothing but harm by making himself a propagandist for a party line. We do not believe that making speeches of any sort can do as much for the American Negro as is being done by great American Negroes who in their own personalities demonstrate how hollow is prejudice and how ill-grounded is discrimination. Nothing that Mr. Robeson can say will be half as important as the very fact of the existence of Roland Hayes and Ralph Bunche, of Joe Louis and Jackie Robinson, of Marian Anderson and Dorothy Maynor; yes, and of Paul Robeson.

Then putting into words the thoughts and feelings of the vast majority of Americans, the *Times* concluded:

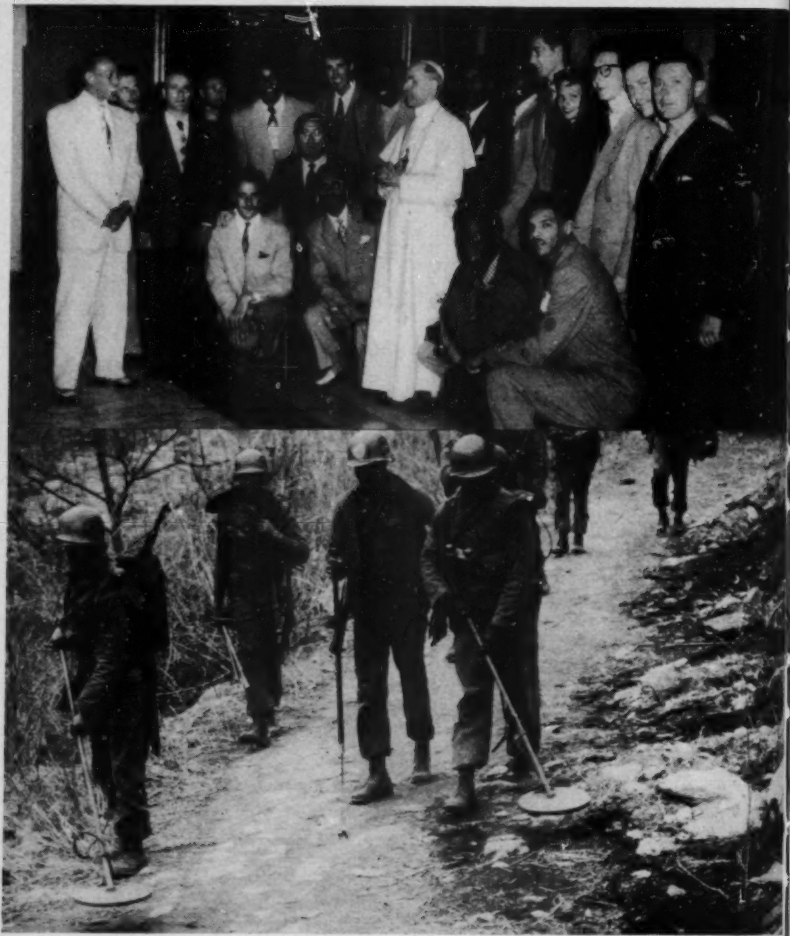
> We hope, profundly, that his passion for a good cause will not lead him permanently into support for a bad one. We want him to sing, and to go on being Paul Robeson.

* * *

DID YOU KNOW —

That there is a literary renaissance in the islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique?

Among French West Indian writers who have made a name for themselves are Jean-Louis Baghio'o, Paul Niger, and Gilbert de Chambertrand, from Guadeloupe; and from Martinique there are Raphael Tardon, Mayotte Capecia, Pierre Duprey, Aimé Césaire, and Etienne Lero.



Wdie World Acme

POPE RECEIVES HARLEM GLOBE TROTTERS—*Pop Pius XII stands with members of the Harlem Globe Trotters, basketball team, during an audience at his summer residence at Castelgandolfo, Italy.* BOTTOM: *Members of a U. S. combat engineers battalion in Korea sweep a winding trail for mines and booby traps.*

■ Is your NAACP branch racially mixed? If it is you will be interested in the issue raised in this article

The Negro Enemy

By Margretta Ellis

THERE are many things approaching the illogical in the field of race relations. There is no logic in the prevalent hatred of the white man for anyone with a darker skin than his; there is no logic in the attitude of the man who approves his sister's work in improving race relations but opposes bitterly her social relations with Negroes; there is no logic in the colored woman's disapproval of a friendship or marriage between a white woman and a colored man; there is no logic in the widespread belief that any white person with the professed approval of social equality is therefore a left-winger.

These are not thoughts but emotions transferred into action, and because their basis is purely prejudicial they contain no logical or reasonable foundation in fact. There is, moreover, a dark and insidious bit of illogical thought and action which continues to do great harm to all the sincere efforts to provide a sound and friendly relation between races: the opposition of many Negroes themselves to the efforts of white people to further justice for the Negro.

Probably the greatest single force in the United States for the establishment of equality and justice for the Negro is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Without the concerted efforts of this agency with its dedication to the one great cause, its continued brilliant leadership, and its inspired direction, the condition of the Negro in America would still be at the low level of fifty years ago. There would have been few, if any, changes in educational benefits, jim crow rulings, social equality, and citizenship status. Segregation would be the order everywhere — including the Armed Forces — and lynchings would still be with us. With all the many battles yet to be won, NAACP victories still stand high in the level of achievement.

Through all the years of work, through disappointments, danger, heartbreak and exultation, Negroes and whites have worked side by side. The hardships and the joys have been shared equally, and this happy situation will continue.

MARGRETTA ELLIS *is secretary of the Albuquerque, New Mexico, branch of the NAACP.*

NEGRO PREJUDICE

Is there any reasonable basis, then, for the opposition of so many Negroes to the presence of whites in their midst? Is there any logic behind their refusal to work in organizations designed to promote Negro welfare simply because there is integration in the executive board or "too much mixing"? Here again is prejudice standing in the way of progress.

In the state of New Mexico there has been a long fight to outlaw the segregated schools which still exist in parts of the state bordering on Texas. One NAACP branch has spearheaded this battle, setting up the ground work, establishing contacts in the legislature, providing funds and soliciting help when necessary; working, hoping, praying. This same branch is trying, with the same fervor, to establish an anti-discrimination ordinance in its city. These benefits are intended for the colored people. It is their children who will be benefited by proper education and social integration; it is they themselves who will obtain equality in restaurants, hotels, barber shops. And it is with the cooperation of sincere white people that justice will finally be established.

Yet the ratio of Negroes to whites active in these efforts is alarmingly low. When approached for help by a white person Negroes often refuse sullenly. If a colored person makes a follow up with a diplomatic approach, he gets the explanation that these Negroes can't "work with white folks." Yet they profess to be in favor of social legislation, integration in schools, anti-segregation rulings, and so on. However, by their very actions these race chauvinists profess their unreadiness for these things, since they all presuppose integration. How then can anyone say that he wants integration while he confesses in almost the same breath that he can't "work with white folks" and refuses to work with them?

It is no more than fair to attempt to understand the feelings and prejudices of every man. Hatred felt by one man against his exploiter or tormenter is understandable. But when this hatred expands to include the whole group of which the offender is a member, it passeth understanding. Yet this same Negro who spurns the honest, sincere proffer of help from a white man will still expect that same white man to understand his, the Negro's, point of view.

We have a sad commentary on brotherhood when a whole church full of Negroes (most of whom refused to join or aid the NAACP branch in its fights) has to be addressed in this manner by a branch president: "When the devious ways of self-interested political elements had succeeded and we knew that the bill to outlaw segregated schools had failed, I saw three women burst into tears — but not one of them was a colored woman."

FUTILE TALK

We Negroes talk endlessly about brotherhood and democracy, and we are forever descrying the white man's hatreds and prejudices. But do we ever reflect that the minority, too, must discard its hatreds and prejudices? The poor, the oppressed, the ignorant, the discriminated against must in turn open up their hearts and hands and homes to receive the kindness extended them.

American Negroes have millions of white friends. Some are active and even militant in their efforts to establish justice, and these will remain so no matter the opposition, whether white or black. There are others who cannot give of their time but give generously of their money. There are many more who at one time or another have tried to work with colored groups only to withdraw hastily in face of the mistrust and hostility which they meet.

White workers for racial amity meet with opposition everywhere. They are often maligned and mistreated by their families and acquaintances; public opinion and prejudiced attitudes often affect their working and living conditions; and they are just as crushed by defeat as are Negroes. None of these friends of the Negro expects, or wants, expressions of gratitude. Reward to them is the task well done and the conscious realization that they are fighting on the side of right. However, he does expect courtesy and the same fairness that he accords the other fellow. Who can blame such a man for being bitter if, after months of hard work in the Negro's cause, he cannot sell even one NAACP membership to a colored person?

Negroes all too often adopt a listless attitude toward social justice, with the feeling that things are not so bad "as long as I'm comfortable." This is bad enough. But what is worse is the feeling of many that "the white folks are movin' in on us" whenever a white person proffers help. The white folks are not "movin' in." They see a need, garner what talents they have, and go to work. The only "movin' in" they do is on the twin enemies of segregation and discrimination. We need more integrated committees and executive boards in NAACP branches. For the fight for first-class citizenship is an American fight involving both whites and Negroes. The whites alone cannot win it; the Negroes alone cannot win it. Only through poolings of thoughts, ideas, experiences can we achieve success. If we can't achieve integration locally, in our branches, how do we expect to achieve it nationally?

There are enough problems and enough obstacles barring the way to social justice to occupy everyone's time without anyone of us frittering away his energy because of suspicions of his fellow worker. We enjoin the white man to drop his prejudices and join forces with us to fight prejudice. But we must also enjoin the Negro to drop his prejudices and join forces with the white man. It is in unity that we find strength.

DID YOU KNOW —

That two Negro picture magazines, *Zonk* and *The African Drum*, are published in Johannesburg, South Africa?

Wide World

COMPOSER WINS FAME—*Howard Swanson, 42-year-old Cleveland composer, has become one of America's musical greats. His "Short Symphony" was the only new contribution by an American-born composer on the program of the International Music Festival at Edinburgh, Scotland, which now rivals that of Salzburg as Europe's greatest.*

Acme

RECEIVES TYROLEAN RUG—*President Truman presented with a rug woven in the Tyrol country of Austria on one of the smallest investments under the Marshall Plan—$600 for equipment and material. Presentation was made by Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate member of U. S. delegation to UN.*

Acme

WINNERS OF UN CONTEST—*Benjamin Cohen, assistant secretary general of the United Nations, greets three of the ten winners of the international essay composition contest, which was sponsored by the United Nations department of public information. The three winners (from left to right), captain Amir Chilaty, an artillery officer from Iran, George Anthony Bull of London, England, and Charles McGee of Monrovia, Liberia, received a trip to New York and an expense paid month-long visit to the United Nations. Theme of the essay, which was the same for all contestants, was "The United Nations and the Evolution of the Concept of International Solidarity."*

* * *

DID YOU KNOW —

That Miner Teachers' College, Washington, D.C., was founded by Myrtilla Miner in 1851 as the "Colored Girls' School"?

Good News

Dr. James H. Kirk is the first Negro to be appointed to the teaching staff of Loyola University, where he will teach classes in sociology and political science. Dr. Kirk holds a Ph.D. degree from St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri.

★ ★ ★

Governor Theodore McKeldin of Maryland has appointed Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, as one of four Maryland representatives on the board of control for Southern Regional Education. In his letter of acceptance, Dr. Jenkins, whose term expires June 30, 1955, made it clear that he is "vigorously opposed" to those phases of the regional educational program which "tend to extend and crystallize racial segregation in graduate and professional education."

★ ★ ★

Robert Minton, Edgar Darrell, and Harry Day are among the 128 graduates carefully selected by RCA Victor for further job-training. Robert Minton, who holds a B.S. in electrical engineering from Howard, is from Philadelphia; Edgar Darrell, from Jamaica, N. Y., holds a B.S. in electrical engineering from City College of New York; and Harry Day, from Welch, W. Va., holds an electrical engineering degree from the University of Wisconsin.

★ ★ ★

Among Negro engineers working for RCA Victor are Raymond Hall, a recording technician who joined the company in 1948; Campbell Gonzales, employed in electron tube engineering at the Harrison plant; George Bolden, a mechanical engineer; and Chauncey Christian, now in the armed forces but who is expected to rejoin the company upon his return from the service.

★ ★ ★

When Rudolf Bing signed up New Orleans-born Janet Collins as a *premiere danseuse,* she became the first Negro to become a member of the regular company of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and a board member of the NAACP, has been unanimously accepted by a Senate foreign relations subcommittee as one of nine UN delegates appointed by President Truman.

Burke

DAD HONORED—*Climax of Dad's Day celebration at Virginia State College was presentation of a certificate to John P. Young of Courtland, Va. The certificate was presented to the Dad who had sent the most children to Virginia State, and this honor went to Mr. Young because eight of his children had attended VSC. Pictured from left to right are Mrs. Howard Moore, one of Mr. Young's daughters; Mr. Young, who is receiving the certificate from President Robert Daniel of VSC; and a ROTC guard of honor.*

■ Contrary to popular belief many English families have adopted brown babies

English Families Adopt Brown Babies

By Gina Watson

AMONGST the human flotsam and jetsam of war are the large number of orphaned and illegitimate children. Fathered by Englishmen, Frenchmen, Poles, and Americans they are living reminders of the troops stationed at one time or another in every district of England during the 1939-45 war. In the American forces were many colored units and they were particularly popular whenever and wherever their white comrades exhibited gross prejudice against them. Many of these colored soldiers, like the others, fathered illegitimate offspring, little "brown babies" as they have been popularly called in America.

What happened to these illegitimate children? Many of them, of course remained with their mothers, who in many instances later married and gave their children a name. But in other cases the mother was already married and there was the problem of what to do when her husband returned from the war. In many instances the returning soldier accepted the child; in others, the mother, to hide her shame from her husband, put the offspring in an institution. Because a colored child was more conspicuous, it was more or less obvious that it had been sired by a stranger, and British men (whether husbands or prospective husbands) would usually be reluctant to accept a child when its illegitimacy could not be hidden. That is why so many of these mothers put their children into Homes.

Though these Homes or institutions are well run, they are no substitute for a small home with a father and mother. They cannot offer a substitute for individual affection, a family background, or that necessary sense of belonging. Usually in Britain children remain in these Homes for only a short period because there is always some childless family waiting to adopt them. Actually there is always a long list of prospective adopters

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GINA WATSON *of London edits a small private correspondence magazine for a group of mostly home-tied mothers.*

eager to make some healthy, beautiful baby their own. However, they want the fact of adoption to be quickly forgotten. So they usually express preference for a baby with physical characteristics much like their own. It must be blonde, or brunette, or a redhead. So this usually leaves out the brown baby. And there are no Negroes around to adopt them. Outside of Liverpool colored communities in Great Britain are very small; in fact, they are so small that it is ridiculous to speak of a "colored community" at all. For these reasons the colored baby is seldom adopted.

WOMEN INTERESTED

When Americans learned at the close of the war of the large number of homeless children of partly American parentage, American institutions offered to look after them. But they wanted white children, not the colored ones, for obvious reasons. Several months ago, however, the problem of these unwanted brown babies began to get unexpected publicity in the British feminine press. A woman, for example, wrote a letter to a magazine for young mothers and nurses asking for advice about adopting a baby. She had a happy home, a loving husband, one darling baby, and another was on the way. Yet she wanted to adopt a baby. But she wanted to adopt an unwanted baby. She knew that an illegitimate colored child in a Home had slight chance of adoption; that was why she wanted a colored baby. What did the readers of the magazine think about her adopting a colored baby?

There were many replies agreeing that such a child needed a home, but they all warned her of the difficulties and problems which would face her if she adopted a colored baby. Did she realize that a brown baby might meet discrimination? Did she realize that the prejudice might even be extended to the whole family? Wouldn't the colored people themselves object to the adoption? Would they want a colored child brought up as white? Subtler difficulties were even suggested. The child might feel inferior because it looked different from its white brothers and sisters.

However, not all the replies were negative. Others said: "Go ahead. You will be doing a worthwhile job. If your other children are made to feel some of the discrimination, it can only benefit them by destroying some of their smugness. It will make them more broadminded." There were likewise letters from white people who had themselves adopted colored children, and they never regretted their step.

NEGRO FOUNDLING

One brokenhearted, uneducated woman told of the loss of her adopted Negro child. This was her story. The adoption was unplanned since the mother already had a very large family. She went to her door one day to discover a black foundling on her doorstep. How it got there she never knew because there

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LITTLE TOPSY (*on pony*) *and her sister Christine. Topsy was adapoted by Mrs. Clarke.*

were no colored people living in her district. The first thought was to take the infant to the local police station, but under the pressure of her housework she decided she would wait until her husband returned home before going out. In the meantime she washed and fed the baby and these few hours waiting for her husband decided the baby's destiny. For by the time her husband returned the mother was so captivated by the cherub that she had decided to keep it. When her husband came, she simply told him they had a new member of the family. He did not object, and her neighbors did not object.

These were simple country folk and they accepted the child as one of the family. Everybody in the village knew the curley-haired tot and loved it. To them his dark skin and frizzy hair were no more astonishing than Peggy's red hair or Jimmy's snub nose. But the child died after a short illness to be mourned by the entire village. It was only ten at the time.

Another wrote to tell about her colored daughter of fifteen. They first saw Barbara ten year ago when they went to an orphanage looking for an adoptive baby. What was their surprise to see a five-year-old girl among mere infants! Their first question was "Why?" "All the others go quickly, but nobody wants her," explained the matron. Well, the Ingrams did. They took Barbara home because they loved her from the beginning, and when a child was born to them later, they loved both equally.

Mrs. Ingram admitted that people would often ask where Barbara came from. But it didn't matter. And the Ingrams did not want Barbara to feel "different," so they made a point of seeing to it that she got to know peoples of all races as individuals and not as examples of a group. They wanted her to be proud and not ashamed of her color. They taught her about Negro celebrities and African cultures, and explained some of the factors underlying racial discrimination and prejudice.

Barbara was accepted at school as any other child. Of course, they nicknamed her, as children will do, "Darky"; but there is nothing derisive in the name, nothing belittling. For any pigmented child would be "darky" to the children just as Barbara's sister is "Carrots" because of her redhead. Barbara is intelligent, affectionate, and gifted; loved by everyone who meets her.

UNWANTED "MITE"

Then there is the case of Topsy, the tiny half-caste girl who made her first home with her white mother. But the mother was single and could not keep the child and work too, so she advertised for a foster home. The advertisement was read by Mrs. Clarke, who already had two white adopted children, and who did not feel that she was able to care for another. Yet her heart went out to Topsy after reading the notice and she decided that she must squeeze in just one more baby—not for adoption, but to give the child a temporary home at least. Topsy came and captured everyone's heart in less than three weeks. Her mother was to have made small weekly payments for her upkeep but now Mrs.

Clarke refused them and decided to adopt the baby.

Everyone loved Topsy. She attracted attention and affection wherever she went, so much so that her white girl companions were often jealous of her. In school, strangely enough, Topsy met animosity. This was because the elders in the village were prejudiced against Negroes and Jews and had passed their prejudices along to their children. One night she was discovered tearfully praying: "Please, Jesus, make me white. I don't want the children to call me 'nigger.'" The Clarkes were disturbed. They discussed the problem and then set about finding ways to offset the prejudice and any inferiority-feeling which Topsy might develop. Though poor, the Clarkes made it possible for the child to take music and dancing lessons. They set out to develop her talents in such a way that she could take pride in herself and her accomplishments. They encouraged pride in the Negro half of her ancestry.

YOUNG SANDY

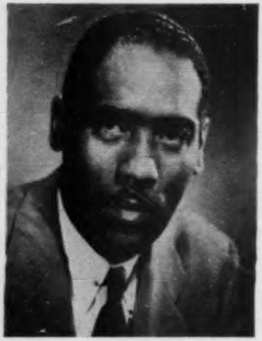
Still another case is that of Sandy. But Sandy was not an orphan or an illegitimate child, he was the offspring of a mixed racial marriage between a Scottish painter and a Nigerian woman. For the first few years Sandy lived in Africa and was brought up as a member of the tribe, but when the mother died the father returned to Britain to join the army and he put Sandy in a school. Sandy's schoolmates exhibited some animosity because of his color, but when he turned out to be a good athlete the attitude of his classmates changed. As he grew older the question of whether he was to remain with his father's people or return to his mother's was broached. The father left it up to the boy. He decided to remain in Britain and he is now a very popular and brilliant student at Oxford University.

These were a few of the examples of the adoption of colored children which the readers of the women's magazine set before Mrs. Totton, the writer of the letter of inquiry about adopting a brown baby. Naturally such examples encouraged her to go ahead with her own plan to adopt a colored baby. And now there are many other British families who wish to follow Mrs. Totton's example.

There is now an increasing willingness of English families to adopt colored children. The League of Colored People is now receiving more offers of adoption and only recently several white Americans resident in Europe adopted brown babies. And the East and West Friendship League, an English organization which makes it its business to extend hospitality to Africans and East Indians visiting in England, have been lately receiving more and more requests from English families for colored guests and visitors. Many of the requests, of course, came from lonely mothers with colored children, but others come from people who have adopted brown babies and who want their colored children to get to know colored people too.

Prejudices are waning in Great Britain, and one can forsee the day when every little colored child will have a chance at adoption.

The Negro in Europe and the Near East



Roi Ottley answers the question you have always asked

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No Green Pastures

by Roi Ottley

at all bookstores

• CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS •

■ This article-review explains the real position of the Negro in a continent where money, not color, is the prime factor

Jim Crow Hunt

By J. A. Rogers

THIS latest work of Mr. Ottley,* with its flowing tabloid-newspaper style, has an air of conviction that will, no doubt, like his two previous books, win high praise from most of the white critics. However, as one who has lived in Europe or kept in touch with it since 1925, that is, years to Mr. Ottley's weeks, I regret very much to say, that while it has much that is true, it is generally lacking in insight, understanding, and clear reasoning as regards the respective positions of the American Negro and the European one.

I shall have space but for few of his many errors and misjudgments. He says on page 1 that while in Europe he "shared abundantly the esteem, admiration, and affection often lavished upon white men of America." Luckily for him he was there when American help was so urgently needed. Had it been 1917 when American help also came he could have said the same. But in 1932 I saw anti-American demonstrations in Paris when America tried to collect money she had lent France after the war. England attacked America, too, when she asked for payment. And had Mr. Ottley been in Europe since World War II, he would find Americans unpopular again. Europeans feel that America is using them as an outpost against Russia and that in a war they'll be shot up first.

Though Mr. Ottley speaks of the freedom of a Negro to enter public places, he says, "Actually, I discovered, there is a deep strain of racial prejudice towards Negroes running through the cultural fabric of the Continent (and England), often so subtle that it is not always seen by the naked eye." This to my thinking, is Mr. Ottley's own imported color complex. One can get a man out of jim-crow but it is impossible to get jim-crow out of him. I have met Negroes in Europe who went hunting for it.

But this is not to say there's no color prejudice in Europe. Here's how it stacks up. First by white Americans; next by Europeans, mostly English who have lived in the colonies; and next by West Indian mulattoes against dark West Indians and West Africans. This last kind was the most irritating to those experiencing it.

In England, where prejudice is

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* *No Green Pastures*: The Negro in Europe Today. By Roi Ottley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951. IX + 234pp. $3.00.

J. A. ROGERS, *the well-known historian and traveller, has authored many books on race-mixing and the Negro in Europe. His new book, "African Ancestry in the White Race." is now in press.*

strongest, prejudice is graded on color of skin. The light Negro feels it little, if at all; the real dark one more. Randy Turpin was for a time the most popular Englishman. I don't think this would have been so had he been unmixed. As for France I several times saw black Negroes with white wives in highest society. Only once was I ever jim-crowed in Europe. An American, thinking I had money, invited me to an American stock exchange. When I went among the Americans, he shunted me off into a room with the white French. That is, I was jim-crowed among white people.

MONEY COUNTS

Here is one fact that Ottley misses and which puts almost his entire book out of kilter. In Europe, unlike in America, it is what the black man has, not his color, that comes first. For instance, in 1950, in London, I saw an unmixed African, who, on money he was swindling from Africans at home, was cutting a wide swathe in West End clubs and restaurants with nearly always a new blonde on his arm. Into swankiest barber-shops he went to have his kinky hair cut and was received as the "prince" he called himself. This would have been impossible even in New York, most liberal of the American cities. In fact, English Negroes go to white barber-shops. I've been to many and have always been received with finest courtesy.

Mr. Ottley also says that most European Negroes are "abysmally poor." This is gross exaggeration. They are no poorer than the poor whites. In England unemployed Negroes are on relief, getting the same as the whites. And today with the shortage of labor, Negro mechanics find jobs easily. Last year I visited several government labor agencies and saw them getting work. There is a great difference between how the Negro is treated in England now and how he was before the last war. The Labor government has taken the situation in hand: The associate editor of *Reynold's Weekly,* which has taken the part of the Negro most in England, told me that color conditions will continue to improve as long as jobs remain plentiful. If they become scarce prejudice will increase.

Certain jobs such as those of policemen, bus conductors, and clerks in stores filled by Negroes in America, are still barred in England. But I saw jet-black postmen. And I met some quite wealthy Negroes, one of whom was an American, who had met great prejudice when he bought a home in Larchmont, N. Y. Tearing up roots here, he went to London, bought a home in a fine neighborhood where he lives in style and harmony with his upper-class neighbors, all white.

EUROPEAN POVERTY

Of course Europe is no Green Pastures for most Negroes. Neither is it for most whites. Life there is tough. But the Negro who has money can get into the Elysée (the President of France's palace) and even bestow an accolade on the President's wife as Sugar Ray did.

It is no Green Pastures either for the poor American, white or black. Such are worse off than the French or the British blacks. Except in very rare circumstances they are forbidden by law to work while the black native can. I could tell many stories about hungry and stranded white Americans I've been seeing in France over the last twenty-five years.

As regards Holland, one of the least prejudiced of all lands, Mr. Ottley cites the following as an instance of prejudice. At Christmas there Santa Claus is always accompanied by "Black Peter" who hands out the gifts. With very few Negroes about a white person is blacked up. In the small town where Ottley was, a white woman was blacked up. This, it appears, offended the American Negro soldiers there. If they were it was due to their ignorance. The Dutch had been doing that before the discovery of America.

A case of color prejudice he cites from Germany is equally lamentable. He tells of hearing how in the nineteenth century a play with Othello in blackface was a "fiasco." But it happens that in the 1850's, Ira Aldridge, an unmixed American black, scored immense successes in Germany, and was given high honors by royalty. Frederick William IV of Prussia gave him the Gold Medal of Science and the Arts, the three previous recipients of which were among the greatest men of their times, Humboldt, Spontini, and Lizst.

In the comparison between Negroes abroad and those in the United States he says that though nearly a hundred million Negroes come under rule of Europeans there are few comparable in achievement to a list of American Negroes he names. But the fact is that in the French and British West Indies and West Africa black men are holding and have held appointive administrative, legal, and medical posts far above any held by Negroes at any time in the United States. And such black men first won their spurs in competitive examinations whereas most of those he names in the United States got their start through the favoritism of white philanthropy, which hardly exists in the colonies. Mr. Ottley, himself, travelled much on a Rosenwald grant. Of course, what he says would apply to such African lands as Kenya and South Africa.

NEGRO INFLUENCE

Again, the total number of Negroes in Europe, excluding American soldiers, do not exceed that in the San Francisco area or about 125,000. But against this there are 15,000,000 American Negroes. Why then should they not have a higher percentage of advanced individuals? Besides, they live in a much richer land and with vastly more opportunity. But even at that, this painful truth remains: The less than half a million population of the French West Indies and Guiana exercises far greater influence upon the whole French empire than the 15,000,000 or more American Negroes on the U.S.A. Here are some of the posts, I have seen Negroes holding in France: Cabinet ministers; head of budget for the French navy; supreme court judge; attorney-general of France and prefect of a department, equivalent to governor of a state in America. The late Félix Eboué was in the colonies a governor-general several times. And the present President of the Council of the Republic, equivalent to the United States Senate, is Gaston Monnerville, whose Negro ancestry is evident. France had a cabinet minister as early as 1887, Heredia, Minister of the Interior. Since 1931, she has had at least ten to America's none.

NEGRO GENERALS

In the French army Negroes have been full generals, likewise admirals in the navy. Her soldier No. 1, prior to World War I, and member of her Supreme War council, was a Senegalese mulatto, General Dodds. I personally knew also Naval Captain Mortenol, an unmixed Negro, who commanded the air defenses of Paris in World War I. The lack of prejudice in Continental Europe is best emphasized by the Black Madonnas, of which France has some 200. Would a white church in America dare have a Black Virgin? Or would a Negro church have one, either?

As regards Mr. Ottley's historical researches, I must avoid discussing them. He draws so generously upon my own books that were I to praise them I'd be virtually praising myself.

I also get the impression through this book (and I could be wrong) that he tries to tone down color prejudice in America by pointing it up in Europe. He says, "Sheer hypocrisy in Europe frequently underscores criticism of racialism in the United States." I disagree. I have reason to believe that such writers (some of whom I've met personally) do it for the same reason some American whites do, that is, through simple decency. Men like André Gide, Albert Londres, Georges Duhamel, Daniel Guérin, and Jean-Paul Sartre, and many others I could name, are also vigorous critics of French colonialism. It seems to me also that while he wants to show up color prejudice here he thinks first of his market and his white backers because in some of the most telling points he falls back on others as when he quotes Richard Wright, "There is more freedom in one square block of Paris than in all the United States." Which is true, provided the block is not an American one. When the color line is drawn in Europe it is almost always to please Americans as was the case with the late Robert Abbott of the Chicago Defender with whom I travelled. But there is a much finer type of American in Europe now.

Color prejudice in England, as I said, is directed chiefly against the unmixed black men, who are poor. This, of course, is not to be condoned. But as one who has specialized in the history of the Negro in Europe from the time of Greece and Rome I can say with assurance that national prejudices in Europe have been immensely stronger than racial ones. Whites have hated other whites with a ferocity (as we saw in the two last wars) that makes American feeling towards Negroes almost a blessing. What's more, I find in history Negroes not only favorites in great palaces but as heads of royal families. White people, when not trained to it, have a predilection for rather than a prejudice towards Negroes.

However, it is only fair to say that there is from good to very good in much of "No Green Pastures." Though the reader will have to sift the chaff from the wheat I hope it will be extensively read.

* * *

DID YOU KNOW —

That Joao Fernandes Vieira (1613-1681), hero in the Brazilian wars against the Dutch (1648-1654) and one of the most illustrious names in the history of colonial Brazil, was a mulatto?

Gilberto Freyre cites Vieira (*Mansions and Shacks,* p. 37) as a striking example of the mulatto who overcame handicaps of race and birth to become a member of the rural aristocracy in Pernambuco. "Vieira was at the same time an 'islander' [he was born in Funchal, Madeira], a mulatto, and a commoner." The rural nobility made him one of its own after his marriage to the daughter of the wealthy and aristocratic Francisco Berenguer de Andrade.

Though Vieira is usually depicted in Brazilian and Portuguese books with strictly Caucasian features, Freyre describes him as being "kinky haired and thick lipped."

Looking and Listening . . .

CICERO INDICTMENTS: One of the most incredible documents ever drawn up by an American grand jury was the Cook county grand jury indictment of five people handed down on September 19 after investigating the Cicero, Illinois, riots of July 11-12.

The indictment was returned not against the rioters but the defense attorney for the Harvey Clarks. George Leighton had been retained by the Chicago branch of the NAACP to defend the Clarks and had no connection whatsoever with the case until after the Cicero police, on June 8, prevented the Clarks from moving into the apartment which they had rented. Indicted with Leighton were Mrs. Camille DeRose, former owner of the building; George C Adams, who later obtained title to the building; Charles Edwards, rental agent for the property; and Norman Silverman, who was alleged to have distributed Communist literature in Cicero two or three days after the riot.

This strange indictment reads for all the world like one of the cock-and-bull chain so popular in sixteenth-century France. In this chain you put down any words that come to mind, and one word would suggest another and whether it made sense or not you put it down. Sense was the least of your worries, because it was your purpose to keep a passage from making sense. A cock-and-bull chain might go like this: "In a cellar well furnished with paper and ink, pens and a penknife from Lyon on the Rhone, fiddle diddle dumpling; for as soon as a piece of armor smells of garlic, the rust eats its liver."

You can go on in this way endlessly. Now compare these passages from the Cook county grand jury indictment of five innocent people with the cock-and-bull chain above and see if it makes any better sense:

". . . Camille de Rose, one George C. Adams, one George Leighton, one Charles Edwards and one Norman Silverman late of the County of Cook, on the thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, in said County of Cook in the State of Illinois aforesaid, unlawfully, maliciously and willfully conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together with one another and with divers other persons whose names

are unknown to said Grand Jurors, with the fraudulent and malicious intent unlawfully, wrongfully and wickedly to injure the property of a large number of other persons the exact number of whom and the names of whom are unknown to said Grand Jurors. . . .

". . . maliciously and wilfully to cause a depreciation in the market selling price of, and the income to the respective owners through rental of, said parcels of real property, by renting and causing to be rented a certain apartment in said building to Harvey Clark and Johnette Clark and including, aiding and encouraging said Harvey Clark and Johnette Clark to move into said apartment and reside there and move their belongings and personal effect into said apartment, when certain persons in said town objected to said Harvey Clark and Johnette Clark residing in said town and objected to their residing in said apartment building;

"and, further, by unlawfully, willfully and maliciously inciting, persuading and encouraging a large number, to wit: about three thousand, of people, some of whom were armed with stones, bricks and divers other dangerous weapons, unlawfully, riotously and tumultously to assemble around and in said apartment building for the purpose of disturbing the public peace and creating a riot there. . . ."

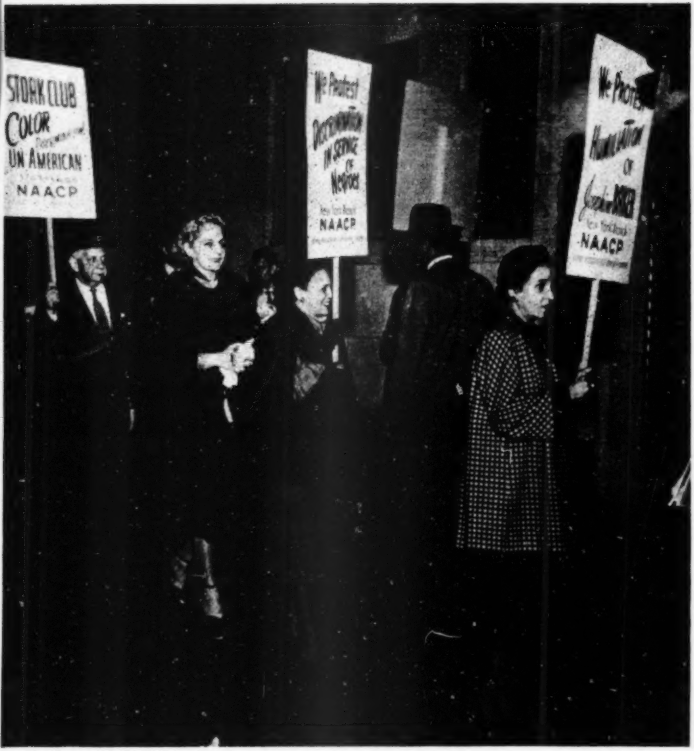
The indictment is even bold enough to accuse the five of "persuading and encouraging said rioters."

Stripped of its legal jargon, the indictment is saying that the five persons were indicted for a conspiracy to "cause depreciation in the market selling price" of property in the neighborhood by renting an apartment to a Negro family; to disturb the peace and incite to riot against the Clarks whom Leighton represented; to damage property; and to encourage rioters to resist the orders of the law enforcement officers to disperse.

A separate indictment was handed down against Cicero police chief Edwin Konovsky for misconduct in public office. Remember, too, that not a one of the more than 100 persons arrested at the scene of the riot was indicted. If the grand jury had been made up wholly of Samson Brasses it could not have handed down a more ridiculous indictment. The obvious reason for indicting five innocent people who had had nothing at all to do with the rioting was to intimidate the defense, the NAACP, and any Negroes who might be bold enough to challenge the white supremacy doctrine of the Ciceronians. We suggest that the Illinois Ciceronians read the *De Legibus* ("On Laws") of their namesake.

However, on October 22 the indictment was quashed in criminal court in Chicago. In dismissing the indictment, Judge Wilbert Crowley declared that "there is no sufficient charge of conspiracy to injure property and it seems contradictory that unknown persons can suffer financial loss."

Now a federal grand jury is going to take up where the county jury left off to determine it there has been violation of federal laws involving civil rights. Leo F. Tierney, known as a "trust-buster," has been named special prosecutor.


STORK CLUB
COLOR
UN AMERICAN
NAACP
We Protest
DISCRIMINATION
IN SERVING
OF
Negroes
New York Branch
NAACP
We Protest
HUMILIATION
OF
Josephine BAKER
New York Branch
NAACP

NAACP PICKETS STORK CLUB—*Pickets protest (October 22-24) Stork Club discrimination against Josephine Baker and her party on night of October* 16. *Because The Stork Club, located at* 3 *East* 53*rd Street, New York City, bars Negroes, the NAACP has taken up the fight to breakdown jim-crow in this hoity-toity* boite de nuit. *Left to right in picket line are Walter White, executive secretary NAACP, Laura ("Gentlemen's Agreement") Hobson, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, and Selma Day.*

L'AFFAIRE JOSEPHINE BAKER: The ultra smart, sophisticated Stork Club, at 3 East 53rd Street, New York City, prides itself on its cuisine and its celebrities. Yet from the standpoint of human decency it is just another jim-crow joint. Just under *La Blanquette de Veau* (White Veal Stew) on the menu the management should list *Corbeau en papillotte*—Jim Crow with paper frills—for this is what was rudely served to Josephine Baker on October 16 when she visited the club as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico, Rico is the French singing star of "South Pacific."

Miss Baker and her party were served drinks without food and the waiter was said to have told them that none of the items they wanted from the menu was available. However, it was reported, food was served after about an hour's wait. Sole purpose of the discourtesy was to discourage Negro patronage. Muriel Rahn, opera singer, and her manager-husband Dick Campbell were barred from The Stork Club last winter after they had been invited to attend a party there for the National Theatre Academy.

As a result of the incident Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, wired both the New York City police commissioner and the State Liquor Authority asking them to revoke the cabaret and liquor licenses of the establishment. Miss Baker had planned a one-woman picket line of the club but was dissuaded from her action by the local French consul and her husband. But the NAACP threw a picket line in front of the club on October 22-24 at the dinner hour, from 7 to 8 P.M. Outcome of the fight to breakdown jim-crow at The Stork Club had not been decided when we went to press.

There is a bit of irony in the treatment accorded Miss Baker. Only a few weeks before the incident the TV show which originates at the Stork had voted Miss Baker "the best dressed woman in the world."

* * *

DID YOU KNOW —

That the Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834) once suggested in a letter to George Washington that they buy a small farm to be worked by free Negroes?

Lafayette believed that if such an example were widely followed slavery would soon die out.

★ ★ ★

That the edict of the King of France issued on August 9, 1777, barred blacks and mulattoes from entering France?

Purpose of the edict was to nullify the old policy that "every slave became a free man once he touched French soil."

COLLEGE BEAUTY QUEEN—*Juanita Wallace (center) of Akron, Ohio, will reign as "Queen" at Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, for the school year* 1951-1952. *Miss Wallace is a senior and very active in music and dramatics. Her attendants are Yvonne Oglesby (left) of Sandusky, Ohio, and Madie Thomas of Indianapolis, Indiana.*

Editorials

FLORIDA SHOOTING

WE get word as we go to press of the brutal slaying of Samuel Shepherd and the critical wounding of Walter Lee Irvin by Sheriff Willis V. McCall. These two defendants in the Groveland, Florida, case were being taken by Sheriff McCall from the Florida State Prison at Raiford to Tavares, where a hearing was scheduled for a possible change of venue for the new trial ordered by the United States Supreme Court. But why were they being taken by a backroad?

Both men were handcuffed and the sheriff's explanation that the men jumped him when he got out to change a "flat" is preposterous. The survivor, Walter Irvin, says that when deputy sheriff James Yates looked at him on the ground, he shined a light in his face and said: "That s. o. b. is not dead," and then he said: "Let's kill him." Yates then shot Irvin again through the shoulder. This and other circumstances suggest that the shooting was planned.

There is no civilized country on earth where a man could be killed in cold blood as Shepherd was by an officer sworn to uphold the law. Florida justice seems unable to function where the Groveland boys are concerned.

In September 1949 Samuel Shepherd, Charles Greenlee, and Walter Irvin were "framed" on the perjured testimony of Mrs. Norma Padgett, a white woman who had accused the three of rape. As result of this miscarriage of justice the United States Supreme Court had ordered a retrial. Florida thinks she clears her books of the Groveland case by wanton murder. But Florida is mistaken.

MISS BAKER AND THE STORK

THE Stork Club's discrimination against Josephine Baker on October 16 was as unnecessary as it was stupid. It shows that Negroes, even when they are as famous as Miss Baker, can meet discourtesy in a city as liberal as New York. It gave America a black eye abroad and furnished more grist for the Russian propaganda mill.

The facts in the case are very simple despite the assertion in some quarters that Miss Baker chirped them up. Miss Baker did not select the Stork, but her hosts Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico did. When the party arrived they were seated in the Cub Room, the sanctum reserved for "the elect." Mr. Rico ordered drinks, which were brought, and then Miss Baker ordered food: a crab meat cocktail and a steak. Mr. Rico also ordered a bottle of wine for Miss Baker. Stork management now proceeded to give its unwanted guest the routine "run-around." Food was not available and the wine couldn't be found. When Miss Baker was finally served an hour later she was so upset she couldn't eat. So she and her party left and Miss Baker then got in touch with the NAACP.

How did Walter Winchell get into the picture? Here is the way he became "involved." Since Mr. Winchell was in the club only a few tables away during the incident and has a reputation for championing minorities, NAACP secretary Walter White asked him to denounce the Stork's jim-crow policy. Winchell hinted he would but later reneged and launched instead an attack on Miss Baker, suggesting that she is a "fascist," a Communist fellow-traveller, and a lewd dancer.

Though the Stork Club is just another New York City night spot, the issue is clear. Is Mr. Billingsley going to be allowed to get away with this violation of the New York civil-rights law? The answer is "No."

"BLACK SPOTS"

FEAR often leads to rash action. In Johannesburg, South Africa, fear has caused the city council to agree in principle that Natives must be removed from "the city's black spots" — Martindale, Sophiatown, Newclare, and Vredederp. Sophiatown and Martindale are old settlements, dating from 1903 and 1905 respectively. Natives in these areas have made considerable investment in property; now they must sacrifice everything. The excuse is slum clearance; the reason, fear.

Johannesburg is a city of terror, especially after dark. It has the highest crime rate of any modern city, and its leading newspaper, *The Rand Daily Mail,* is probably the world's only newspaper to print a daily "Crime List." In 1948, 1 in every 11 of Johannesburg's total population of about 800,000 had been convicted in a Union court. Murder, rape, and theft are confined to no particular group although Natives contribute the highest percentage of offenders. However, the issue of Native "crime" is complicated because many of the charges would not be criminal if they involved Europeans. Failure, for instance, to produce any one of the 13 passes when requested by a policeman is a "criminal offence." They are exploited, segregated, denied decent housing and education; they are voteless and restricted in their movements by onerous laws and silly pass regulations. No wonder "crime" is their method of revolt.

One newspaper, *Die Vaderland,* is frantic and urges immediate action on removal of the "black spots." "To postpone this issue," the paper editorializes, "would merely mean that the evil could grow greater and the costs of the removal would be increased. It is certain that if we had made segregation our policy in 1912, and not in 1936, Johannesburg would not have found it necessary to spend millions of pounds." The editorial also urges Durban, Cape Town, and other "spoilt cities" to put their house in order.

Under such circumstances the Natives have the choice between two alternatives: to rebel or to give in completely to their masters. The whole attitude of South Africa toward its Natives deserves the condemnation of all right-thinking men.

SURPRISE FAREWELL PARTY—*Herman Nickel (right) of Berlin, Germany, first German student to come to America after the war was given a surprise farewell party by the Schenectady NAACP branch in August just before his departure for home. Nickel receives gift from Murston Foster, chairman of arrangements for party, while Edward Gamerekian, branch president, looks on.*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

POLITICAL

Filibuster Attacked: In October the NAACP and friends attacked the filibuster before the Senate rules committee as unconstitutional and anti-democratic. Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, charged that the Senate filibuster furnished a model for Soviet obstructionism in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Senator Herbert Lehman, sponsor of one of the four resolutions to curb filibusters, opened the hearings with an attack upon the present cloture rule, which requires 64 affirmative votes to shut off debate in the Senate.

"In my considered judgment," the senator said, "Rule 22 [the cloture rule] in its present form is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, to the principles of parliamentary procedure, to the essence of democratic government, and to the best interests of the Senate and of the United States."

This rule, he asserted, is "the ill-conceived offspring of a misalliance between the opponents of civil rights legislation and those who wanted to pay passing lip-service to it. So civil rights legislation is very much a part of the picture. I will state frankly that should Rule 22 be amended along the lines of my proposal, my first motion would be a motion to take up civil rights legislation."

Senator Humphrey joined the attack on the constitutional issue and reviewed the history of the filibuster since 1917, when the first cloture rule was adopted. From that date until the present, 21 attempts have been made to invoke cloture, of which only four succeeded. Never has an attempt to invoke cloture on a civil rights measure succeeded.

A legal brief supporting the proposition that Rule 22 violates the Constitution of the United States was submitted by Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Asked by Senator William Benton, who presided at the hearings, how he would proceed to stop filibustering, the labor leader advanced a bold new tactic based upon the contention that every two years the Senate becomes an entirely new body empowered to set up its own rules of procedure. The tradition that the Senate is a continuing body, bound by the rules of preceding sessions, is "folklore," Mr. Reuther said.

Upon convening in January following an election, a senator could rise and propose a new set of rules, contending that the old rules were no longer valid; whereupon, the presiding officer would be required to rule on whether or not the motion was in order. An appeal from the chair's ruling would

Ransom

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE—*Representatives of NAACP and American Civil Liberties Union met on July 21 with deputy inspector Louis Goldberg of 18th Police Division and captain Joseph Malina of 73rd Precinct, Brooklyn, N. Y., to investigate refusal of Empire Manor to rent a hall to Brooklyn branch. The proprietor had charged intimidation by Police. Police Department, however, denied charges to Lewis Joughin (left) of American Civil Liberties Union, Thaddeus Owens of Brooklyn branch, and Herbert Hill of national office.*

have to be decided by majority vote only and without prolonged debate. Under such conditions, he maintained, those who wanted to change Rule 22 would be able to do so by majority vote.

Mr. Reuther further suggested that in the midst of the session, the constitutionality of Rule 22 could be challenged from the floor, thus forcing the chair to make a ruling from which appeal would have to be made.

Others who testified in behalf of a change of the rules included Dr. James Burns, Americans for Democratic Action; Harry Read, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Mrs. Elsie Elfenbein, National Council of Jewish Women; Henry Epstein, Anti-Defamation League; Elmer Henderson, American Council on Human Rights; Senators Robert C. Hendrickson, Blair Moody, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and Leverett Saltonstall; Patrick Murphy Malin, American Civil Liberties Union; Will Maslow, American Jewish Congress; Michael Straight, American Veterans Committee; and Irving Engel, American Jewish Committee.

LEGAL

Charges Dropped Against Leighton: A ruling of *nolle prosequi* (will not prosecute) was handed down on October 11 by Judge Wilbert Crowley in the criminal court of Cook county in the case of George Leighton, chairman of the legal redress committee of the Chicago branch. Mr. Leighton had been indicted by a Cook county grand jury for his role in attempting to assist the Harvey Clark family to move into an apartment in Cicero, Illinois.

State's attorney John Boyle and assistant state's attorney James Brown told Judge Crowley that Mr. Leighton had voluntarily appeared before the grand jury to give information about the infamous Cicero riots of last summer and had not been requested to sign a waiver of immunity. Praising Mr. Leighton's ability as an attorney, Mr. Brown said that he was troubled by the indictment because after a thorough investigation of the facts and the law he was convinced that the attorney should never have been indicted.

Judge Crowley, in announcing that Mr. Leighton would not be prosecuted, stated that the ruling of the bench was final.

United States district Judge John P. Barnes ordered the impanelling of a special federal grand jury to investigate the riots and appointed a special prosecutor for the federal government. The prosecutor, Leo Tierney, a Chicago lawyer who formerly served as an anti-trust lawyer for the Department of Justice, is to have the title of special assistant to the attorney-general.

At the request of the criminal division of the Department of Justice, Judge Barnes also ordered the postponement of the civil suit for damages filed by the NAACP on behalf of the Clarks, as well as the suit charging Cicero officials with contempt for violation of Judge Barnes' order to protect the Clarks' right to move into their Cicero apartment. These suits have been re-scheduled for December 11.

Supreme Court Docket: Several NAACP cases are on the docket for the

BASEBALL LADIES BUY NAACP XMAS SEALS—*Mrs. Monte Irvin (second from right), buys first sheet NAACP* 1951 *Xmas seals from Mrs. Dorothy DeLisser (right), secretary in national office. Admiring attractive "stickers" are Mrs. Larry Doby (left) and Mrs. Effie Manley, owner Newark Eagles.* BOTTOM: *Lena Horne, honorary chairman Xmas seal campaign, signs letter asking friends to buy. Looking on are Walter White (left), NAACP executive secretary, and Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president.*

1951-1952 term of the United States Supreme Court, which opened on October 1.

There are two suits making a frontal attack on racial segregation at the elementary and high school levels in the Clarendon county, South Carolina, and the Topeka, Kansas, cases respectively.

A petition for appeal of a lower court decision upholding enforcement of a Kansas statute permitting segregation in elementary schools has been filed. The high court is asked to review the case on the grounds that (1) the importance of the problem is increased by the fact that many more people are affected by elementary school segregation than by segregation in graduate and professional schools; (2) that the lower court, even in upholding the statute, had found segregation harmful, and that in view of this finding the reasoning in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases should have been followed; and (3) that the statute is unreasonable on its face in that it applies only to elementary schools, and that there is no difference in terms of ability of students based on color.

Also to be considered by the Supreme Court is the appeal for equalization of teachers' salaries in Jackson, Mississippi, and suits for admission of qualified Negro students to the universities of Florida and Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nursing School: Louisiana State University admitted its first Negro student to the department of nursing education in its school of medicine after a federal court ruled that Daryle Foster could not be barred from admission pending final disposition of her case.

After the university refused to admit Miss Foster because of her race, the Association filed suit on October 8. Judge Herbert Christenberry of the United States District Court granted a temporary injunction ordering her admission pending the outcome of the suit for a permanent injunction.

Interracial Pair: The Association has filed a brief as friend of the court in the appeal of Mrs. Anne Strasser DeCarava of New York City for reversal of a lower court's order taking her child away from its mother and Negro stepfather.

The child's grandmother, Mrs. Mollie Portnoy, won custody by charging that the girl was neglected because (1) her mother sent her to nursery school instead of caring for her personally; (2) the mother engaged in "Communist" activity three years ago; (3) the child would not receive a proper education as a Jewish child; and (4) she would be forced to live with "undesirable" people in an "undesirable" neighborhood.

After careful investigation of the record in the case, NAACP attorneys indicated that the "Communist" allegations were uncorroborated, and charged that the only basis for the court's decision was that the mother's second husband, Roy DeCarava, is a Negro and that the family lives in an interracial neighborhood.

Asserting that the child lived happily with her mother and stepfather, the NAACP maintains that "by taking away custody of her child, the Court takes away the liberty of the family to exist as a unit and punishes efforts at interracial harmony and democratic living."

Contributions: Senator Herbert Lehman of New York, a member of the NAACP board of directors, has pledged a $5,000 contribution for 1951 to the Association. Other contributions during the past three months include $300 from the Park and Tilford Distributing Corporation, $150 from the United Packinghouse Workers of America, and $100 each from the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women, Local 91 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Grimson of New York City, Mrs. Richard Harris of Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. M. H. Wilcox of Pocaset, Mass., and Mrs. Emily Skeet of San Diego, California.

The Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the Association received a $100 contribution from Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.

TENNESSEE NAACP STATE CONFERENCE—*Some of the delegates and officers who attended the fifth annual conference of Tennessee NAACP branches held at Memphis, Tennessee, August* 16-17.

What the Branches Are Doing

California: The VALLEJO branch sponsored a vocational guidance workshop in August in the auditorium of the Vallejo high school. The workshop program was under the supervision of branch president Mrs. Collis Scruggs and Grace Logan. Individuals who had succeeded in their particular fields held interviews with the young people attending the workshop and made available to them their experiences.

Connecticut: The NEW CANAAN branch was host on September 9 to the executive board meeting of the New England regional conference of branches. The case of Joseph Small of New Canaan, accused of rape, is closed so far as the branch is concerned. The defendant was found guilty on 12 counts and he was sentenced to from 10 to 15 years. Although Small received a fair trial, it is still felt that he was the victim of circumstances.

Delaware: On September 13 a committee from the NEWARK branch held a conference with R. E. Drury, personnel supervisor, of the Chrysler Tank Plant which is now being built, on the question of employment opportunities for Negroes.

The Chrysler Corporation has a contract with the government to build this tank plant and the branch committee wanted assurance that there would be no discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.

When completed, the plant is expected to employ more than 4,000 workers.

MRS. WALTER LILLY, *membership campaign worker of Fort Wayne, Indiana, branch won the merit certificate for outstanding work during branch membership drive.*

Members of the branch committee who visited with Mr. Drury were as follows: Sylvester Woolford, chairman of the labor committee; Arthur Johnson, Cornelius Morgan, Lewis Gleekman, and Rev. E. H. McNair.

BRANCH WORKERS—*Fort Wayne, Indiana, branch campaign workers who enrolled a total of 750 members during the spring drive. This is the largest membership in the history of the branch.*

Florida: Annual state conference of Florida NAACP branches was held at DAYTONA November 23-25, with Walter White, executive secretary, as principal speaker.

Georgia: The NATCHITECHES branch has recently added 131 new members as the result of the recent drive of membership teams.

Iowa: The Rev. George Singleton, president of the DES MOINES branch, has signed a contract with Exposition Press of New York City for the publication of his new book, *The Romance of African Methodism*. The book gives the full story of the African Methodist church in America.

New York: The SCHENECTADY branch held a surprise farewell party in honor of Herman Nickel on August 27. Mr. Nickel has been an active board member of the branch and attended the national NAACP conference held in Atlanta, Ga., in July. He was the first German student to come to America after the war, and has had a four-year scholarship from the Schenectady Rotary Club and Union College. He graduated in June in political science and had to return on August 30 to his native home.

The Schenectady branch sponsored "America's Town Meeting of the Air" from this city on September 11 and has received the interest and cooperation of the entire community. The question "Can Legislation Cure Segregation in Housing" was discussed by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, and congressman Tom Steed of Oklahoma. Mr. Nickel originated the idea for the branch to bring this program to Schenectady, and spent three months on the preparatory work with Town Hall in New York City and in Schenectady. He landed in Germany on the day before the broadcast, and listened to it over the Armed Forces Radio.

Mr. Nickel addressed many Rotary and community organizations in upper New York State during his four years here, and always stressed his keen interest in the problem of discrimination in America. He has shown that all of America does not look favorable to a visiting student, that our practices many times do not fulfill our stated policies. However, in America "we can do something about things we don't like," as Herman says, when he explains the magnificent work of the NAACP in this country.

The Schenectady branch was one of the hosts in this city to a group of visiting students from England and Europe in August. On their way to the World Youth Assembly at Cornell university, the delegation stayed for four days in Schenectady and were entertained and shown the workings of farms, businesses, and other community facilities. The local branch entertained them and their hosts in the community at a large reception in a members home, and invited them to a dance held by the membership. The branch has been advised by the Schenectady Related Activities Council that this feature will be a regular item on the agenda for future visiting Europeans and Asians. One of the branch officers met the group in the mayor's office and extended the greetings and invitations from the membership, and the great interest of the visitors in NAACP work was evident throughout their stay.

The Schenectady branch decided to send three delegates to the national conference in Atlanta even though the organization did not have funds sufficient to cover their expenses. Soon after their return with the glowing account of the conference week, the branch held a successful money-raising dance to cover the amount needed. Now the members are planning to raise money throughout the next year to be ear-marked for delegates funds as an even larger group hope to attend the 1952 conference in Oklahoma City.

Ohio: A committee of the COLUMBUS branch met with superintendent of schools N. G. Fawcett in September to discuss the school building program and other matters. Mr. Fawcett said there were 81 building projects planned, but that locating suitable sites for buildings, getting titles to these sites, and shortage of steel and other construction material was hampering the program.

Pennsylvania: H. Vashti Norwood, recently appointed executive secretary of the PHILADELPHIA branch, has presented the branch and its executive committee with a nine-point program for future action.

Commenting on the objectives Dr. Harry Greene, president of the branch, said: "Our able executive secretary has presented us with a forthright challenge. The carrying out of these recommendations will result in the economic, political, civic, and social betterment of Negroes in Philadelphia and will tend to remove many of the barriers of segregation which are currently denying us full and equal participation in the life of our community. It is imperative that our various committees dedicate themselves to this program."

The program as presented by Miss Norwood involves the following action:

(1) Encourage Negroes to enter the ranks of organized labor. Call upon labor meanwhile to clean its own house of discriminating practices. (2) Keep the heat on for a Federal and State FEPC Law. (3) Support Negroes operating businesses and encourage more Negroes to enter this field. (4) Declare and prepare to win an all-out fight for more, better, and completely unrestricted housing for all minority groups in Philadelphia. (5) Inform our membership and the community of those who take political action against our welfare, by exposing their records. Point out those who would destroy our organization by applying strictly the Anti-Communist resolutions of the 41st and 42nd Annual Conferences of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (6) Push our campaign against police brutality on to victory. (7) Set into operation the area development plan. This plan already has been approved by the executive committee and is designed to further enlarge the branch membership and its area of operation and to take the branch program directly to the people of the community. (8) Encourage and assist the Philadelphia youth council in the program it already has begun to educate our young people on the evils of the narcotics habit. (9) Break the insidious practice in Philadelphia of a double standard in education.

After the goals were presented and approved Dr. Greene cited some of the noteworthy accomplishments of the branch during Miss Norwood's short tenure. They include a brighter financial outlook, better office organization, improved committee coordination, more thorough case records with attendant follow-up, and more energetic membership and community response to NAACP activities.

Miss Norwood felt that with the institution of the procedures outlined the Philadelphia branch could conceivably become the country's largest and most militant NAACP unit.

* * *

DID YOU KNOW —

That Sampson W. Keeble of Nashville was elected to serve in the thirty-eighth Tennessee General Assembly in 1872?

Keeble was the first Negro ever elected a member of the Tennessee General Assembly.

★ ★ ★

That the topic of race mixture and the term mulatto are socially taboo in Puerto Rico?

Because there is no overt legal racial discrimination in Puerto Rico, Puerto Ricans are reluctant to discuss their racial problems with Americans.

★ ★ ★

That the noted New Orleans novelist George W. Cable (1844-1925) wrote a series of essays from 1885 to 1892 advocating the extension of civil rights to Negroes?

NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NAACP

The nominating committee has nominated the following persons for membership on the national board of directors of the NAACP for the three-year term ending December 31, 1954:

DR. JOSEPH BERRY
Member of the Board since 1949. President Tuskegee Branch. On staff of Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.

NORMAN COUSINS
Vice-President and Editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*. One of the most sensitive and courageous and straight-thinking persons on race. Distinguished lecturer, author of "Modern Man Is Obsolete" and other works.

HON. HUBERT T. DELANY
Member of the Board since 1934. Chairman Committee on Branches and member of the Committee on Administration. Accepts numerous speaking engagements for branches and faithful in performance of duties on committees. Justice of Domestic Relations Court, New York City.

LEWIS S. GANNETT
Member of the Board since 1934. Book editor, New York *Herald Tribune*. Author.

HON. WILLIAM H. HASTIE
Judge of U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pa. Former Governor of Virgin Islands. Former chairman Legal Committee, NAACP. Former dean of Howard Law School. Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War. Member of the Board since 1937.

PROF. S. RALPH HARLOW
Member of the Board since 1943. Professor Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

REV. JAMES HINTON
President South Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches since 1941. Leader in fight to end segregation in public schools in Clarendon County, South Carolina.

DR. CLAUDE HUDSON
Life member of the NAACP from Los Angeles, California. Member National and American Medical and Dental Associations. Enthusiastic supporter of the NAACP's work in all its phases.

MRS. DAISY LAMPKIN
Member of the Board since 1949. Formerly Field Secretary for NAACP. Vice-President *Pittsburgh Courier*.

CARL MURPHY
Member of the Board since 1931. President *Afro-American* Newspapers, Baltimore, Md.

WALTER REUTHER
Member of the Board since 1949. International President UAW-CIO. Director, UAW Fair Practices Department.

A. MACEO SMITH
Member of the Board since 1949. Executive Secretary Texas State Conference of NAACP Branches. Race Relations Advisor, Federal Housing Agency.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, ESQ.
President of the Association. Member of the Board since 1915. Attorney. Served as chairman of National Legal Committee from 1909 to 1938. Noted collector of Negro literature. Ex-officio member of all committees of the Board.

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS
Member of the Board since 1943. Di-

rector Phelps-Stokes Fund. Former Senior Secretary for Colored Work, National YMCA. Alternate U. S. Delegate to U.N., Paris, 1951. Member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Dr. U. S. Wiggins
Member of the Board since 1949. President Camden Branch NAACP. President New Jersey State Conference of branches for three years and vice-president for four years.

Andrew Weinberger, Esq.
Served for a number of years on National Legal Committee. Member of the Board of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1946. Handled without charge to the Association restrictive covenant case of Harold Kemp et al vs. Sophie Rubin et al, Jamaica, Long Island, and other legal matters.

The constitution of the NAACP provides:

"Independent nominations may be made by petitions signed by not less than thirty members of the Association in good standing by filing the same with the Secretary *not later than November* 1 of each year. The Secretary shall send to each branch of the Association not later than November 15 of each year a ballot containing the nominations of the Nominating Committee, plus the nominations by independent petition. Each branch at its annual meeting shall by vote of the members present make its choices for the members of the Board of Directors. The said choice shall be marked upon the ballot submitted by the Secretary and the said ballot shall be signed by the president and secretary of the branch and must be returned to the national office not later than December 31 of each year. The said ballots shall be held by the Secretary in a safe place until the annual meeting.

"At each annual meeting the said ballots shall be opened by a committee selected at said annual meeting and counted on the following basis:

	Members		*Votes*
Branches of from	50 to	100	2
	100	500	3
	500	1,000	4
	1,000	2,500	5
	2,500	5,000	6
	5,000	10,000	8
	10,000	20,000	9
Over	20,000		10

"Any ballot or ballots containing the name or names of any persons for election to the said Board not nominated in accordance with the Constitution shall be void."

DID YOU KNOW —

That Edward Wilmot Blyden, famous Liberian, corresponded with English statesman William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898) on the American Civil War and Slavery?

★ ★ ★

That the Cape Coloured of South Africa are a mixture of Dutch, Portuguese, Malay, Hottentot, and Bantu?

College and School News

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MAIDIE NORMAN

Maidie Norman, star of the movie *The Well,* is a graduate and former staff member of BENNETT COLLEGE. Mrs. Norman, the wife of real estate operator MacHenry Norman, began acting in 1946. A native of Lima, Ohio, she was known as Maidie Ruth Gamble while an undergraduate.

■

FAYETTEVILLE COLLEGE began its seventy-fifth annual session in September with a Freshman-class enrollment of 215 students.

■

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE has added seven new staff and faculty

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or The Registrar

members for the school year 1951-52, namely: Mrs. Essie Hughes, instructor in physical education; Winona Lee, instructor in English; Virginia Posey, director of Chandler Hall; Anna Purdie, personnel secretary; Dr. G. D. Wilson, professor and head of the department of education; Kenneth Simms, instructor in physical education; and Richard James, instructor in music.

■

WILLIAMS COLLEGE (Williamstown, Mass.) opened its 159th year with the largest freshman enrollment in five years, reporting an entering class of 311 men from twenty-nine states and five foreign countries. For the first time since World War II, the freshman class includes no veterans. More than twenty percent of the entering class will study at Williams under scholarships, including Herbert Kinds, 18-year-old Cleveland boy who is the first Negro ever granted a Tyng award. Scholarship for all four undergraduate classes at Williams this year amount to $101,875.

For the first time in Williams college history a Hindu student from India has been pledged to a Greek letter fraternity. He is Anil P. Asher, a 16-year-old freshman from Panahiti, West Bengal, India, a pledgee of Delta Phi.

■

A. V. Boswell, formerly administrative assistant to the president, has been appointed vice-president of TENNESSEE A & I STATE UNIVERSITY. Mr. Boswell's appointment comes with the establishment of the four different schools in the university and the appointments of Dr. Carl Hill, as chairman of the school of education; Benson Dutton, as chairman of the school of engineering and Dr. H. B. Crousch, as chairman of the graduate school; as first of three major steps in advancing A & I to university status. The second step will be the establishment of schools of agriculture, business, and home economics; and the third, the elevation of the seven schools to college level. President W. S. Davis also announces thirty other faculty appointments and changes.

Dr. M. F. Spaulding, head of the department of agronomy; E. H. Baker, vice-president of the local chapter of the student section of the American Society of Agronomy; and Zack Avent, treasurer; attended the national convention of the American Society of Agronomy which convened at Pennsylvania State College August 27-31.

■

The French Embassy in Washington, through its assistant cultural counselor Pierre Guedenet, announces the establishment in Paris of a CENTER FOR STUDY OF AFRICAN PROBLEMS. This new institution has been created with the assistance of several important post-graduate schools and universities, and its courses are intended especially for American students. A coordinating committee presided over by Andre Siegfried of the French Academy has been entrusted with the organization of the Center and its curriculum. Included on this committee are representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Sorbonne, the Centres des Hautes Etudes Musulmanes, the Ecole de la France d'Outre-Mer, and the Institut d'Etudes Politiques.

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TALLADEGA COLLEGE announces ten new appointments to faculty and staff for its eighty-fifth academic year, as follows: Annie Bailey, clerk in the business office; Elizabeth Bingham, secretary to the president; Francis Brown, secretary to the dean; Mrs. Eula Cokely, instructor in sessions school; Irby Goldman, instructor in communications; Nellie King, head resident of Foster Hall; Dr. Gerard Mertens, associate professor of chemistry; Mrs. Wright Pompey, assistant professor in education and teacher in sessions school; Alma Lee Smith, assistant dietician; and Mrs. Harriet Wade, secretary-cashier in business office.

■

Doris Evans, a 1945 summa cum laude of the school of music at HOWARD UNIVERSITY, has been granted a renewal of a Fulbright award to continue study at Oxford University in England for the school year 1951-52. Miss Evans, who holds an M. A. in musicology from Radcliffe, received a Fulbright grant to study in the field of history and musicology at Oxford during the school year 1950-51 and because of her brilliant record at Oxford she was recommended for renewal of this grant.

Public school teachers from Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina attended the first workshop and clinic in choral conducting held at Howard during the summer school session. Warner Lawson, dean of the Howard school of music, stated that the workshop was planned to meet the needs of music teachers who have limited musical training and no formal training in the art of choral directing.

Ohio State University awarded an honorary doctor's degree to Dr. Ralph Bunche at its summer convocation on August 31, and a total of 969 degrees to graduates. Of these degrees 471 were on the graduate level, 104 of which were Ph.D.'s. Among those receiving Ph.D.'s were Joseph Dacons, chemistry; Raymond Hopson, physical education; and Samella Lewis, fine arts. Fifteen Negroes received masters degrees.

■

Dr. Fred Brownlee is the first person to hold the position of Provost at Fisk University, a position in which he will function as coordinating administrator in cooperation with president Charles Johnson. The university also announces twenty-four new faculty appointments.

Fisk has received a $1,500 grant from the Research Corporation, a foundation which distributes its income to colleges and universities, to enable Dr. Lee Lorch, professor of mathematics, to continue his investigations of the relationships among some methods of summation, a branch of theoretical mathematics.

Twenty-seven outstanding boys and girls, chosen through competitive examinations in fifteen major cities, are pioneers in the new basic college of Fisk, begun in October. All the students hold tuition scholarships and more than half hold $800 all-expense scholarships provided by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. The study program of the basic college is similar in some way to the undergraduate college program at the University of Chicago. Primary purpose of the new program is to enable

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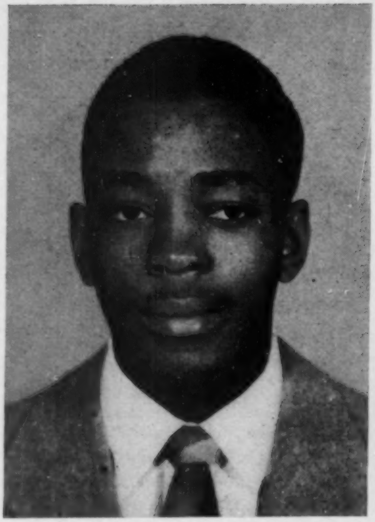


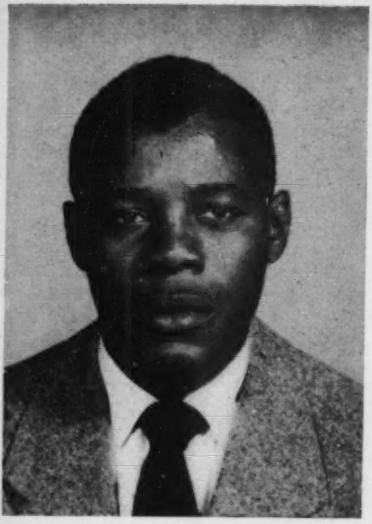
OTIS GOODLETT, *one of the Goodlett twins. See Virginia State item below.*

unusually capable students to advance rapidly and to give these students more intensive and richer academic training than is possible in a large unselected high school class.

▪

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE opened its 69th academic year on September 8 with the second faculty pre-school planning conference and Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the department of higher education at New York University, as the keynote speaker. President Robert Daniel announces thirty-three additions and replacements on the staff and a college enrollment of over 1400 students.

Called to the army, the Petersburg



ALBERT GOODLETT

twins Otis and Albert Goodlett had to defer their plans to enter the Yale University law school this fall. They were notified of their acceptance in the law school only a few days after they received their army call.

Mrs. Christine Dillard of Richmond, Va., has been appointed new field secretary of the Virginia State College Alumni Association. Mrs. Dillard is a graduate of Hartshorn Memorial College and Virginia State and was formerly field secretary of the Eighth Street Baptist Sunday School.

■

Rev. William R. Strassner was inaugurated as the sixth president of SHAW UNIVERSITY on November 16 in conjunction with annual founder's day. Rev. Strassner, former dean of the Shaw school of religion, was elected president on April 18, 1951, after serving for a period as chairman of the administrative committee and as acting president.

University administrative offices, which had hitherto been scattered over three buildings in remote parts

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of the campus, have been brought together under one roof with the first phase of moving into the former Rex Building, acquired by Shaw a year and a half ago. The administrative offices are housed in the east wing of the large structure.

▪

Dr. Charles Wahl of Toronto, Canada, is new head of the department of romance languages at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY; Dr. S. Shridevi of Nagpur, India, is a guest professor in the school of education for 1951-52.

Clarence Graham, head of the Louisville, Ky., public library system, was charter-day convocation speaker on October 16. Hylan Lewis, a member of the university's department of sociology, has received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago. Dr. Lewis' doctoral thesis was "Social Life of Negroes in a Southern Piedmont Town."

▪

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK began its thirty-first year with an enrollment of 95 students, 46 of whom are advanced students. The 95 students represent 39 states and 49 colleges and universities. There are 59 women and 36 men enrolled.

▪

President Florence Read of SPELMAN COLLEGE announces three new appointments to the college staff. These are Jane Jones, Louise Odom, and Mrs. Gaywood Skinner. Two members of the faculty who have been on leave have returned: Eleanor Ison, who received her M. S. from the University of Wisconsin; and Coragreene Johnston, who completed residence requirements for her Ph.D. at the University of Michigan.

▪

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY began its 85th year with an enrollment of 652 students, 177 of whom are freshmen, and four new staff members, as follows: Mrs. Grace Benjamin, assistant librarian; Lloyd Davis, education; Foster Drakeford, physics; and Edna Whittaker, psychology.

▪

Dr. Martin Jenkins, president of MORGAN COLLEGE, has accepted a four-year appointment as one of four Maryland representatives on the board of control for Southern Regional Education. The appointment was made by Gov. Theodore McKeldin, who, with president H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland,

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and Dr. Thomas Pullen, state superintendent of schools, constitute the other three Maryland members.

■

Eight new appointments to the faculty and staff of Wilberforce University have been announced by president Dr. Charles L. Hill. President Hill spent a month study tour in Israeli and Arab Palestine in September. Purpose of Dr. Hill's trip was to study at firsthand the new civilization which the Israeli people are building and to become familiar with their problems.

■

Dr. Benjamin Quarles, dean of instruction at Dillard University, has been granted a leave of absence to write a book about Negroes during the Civil War period. Little,

(*Continued on page* 629)

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UNIVERSITY BOARD MEMBER—*Carter Wesley, a Fisk University alumnus and publisher of the Informer newspapers, is vice-chairman of the Fisk University board of trustees.*

Book Reviews

KREMLIN STOOGES

***The Negro and the Communist Party*. By Wilson Record. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1951. + 340pp. $3.50.**

Here is a book that every partisan of Negro equality in America must read and ponder, for it is an incisive and documented account of the attempts by the American Communist Party to impose its program and leadership on the Negro in his struggle for full democracy and citizenship. Most significantly, *The Negro and the Communist Party* is the record of the bankruptcy and failure of that program.

In many ways the implication of Mr. Record's study has a historic significance beyond the subject of the Negro and the Communist Party, since it is a partial history of the operations of a totalitarian movement functioning in the United States as well as an analysis of Stalinist totalitarianism, American style.

There are two basic generalizations that are effectively expressed throughout the book. First, that the Soviet foreign office regulates the day to day policy of the American Communist Party as imperiously as a business firm directs the activities and policies of its branch offices. And Mr. Record presents a wealth of documentation to prove the truth of this.

The second conclusion is that the fundamental social compulsion of the Negro is towards integration, on the basis of full equality, into every aspect of American life. And that the Negro in America has rejected the "separate-black-republic" program of the American Communist Party. The author points out that the Negro does not wish to withdraw or retreat from American life. He wants to be counted in. "A 'bourgeois' document like the American Constitution has a liberating potential in the black belt of Alabama and in the ghetto of Harlem that the Communist Manifesto could never hope to have."

This book has special meaning for the NAACP. Mr. Record remarks: "Should the Party succeed in its present efforts to penetrate the NAACP, for example, it is highly probable that the latter would disintegrate in much the same manner as the National Negro Congress, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America of World War II. The Party would have no hesitation in destroying the NAACP if it could, even though the latter is the most effective Negro protest organization ever developed in the United States."

For all those confused and sentimental muddleheads still afflicted with Stalinoiditis ("after all Communists are against discrimination" or "let's all unite against the enemy") here is the factual, documented record of the American Communist Party on the "Negro question." It is a record of contempt for the Negro, of cynical hypocrisy and betrayal, of slander and political mendacity. For the serious student of history and politics, here is the true history of a reactionary, totalitarian force.

But what is more important is that this book is an effective answer to those white reactionaries, both North and South, who regard the fight against jim crow as purely a Communist plot. The Communist Party never had a large Negro membership because the American Negro repudiated Stalin's American representatives.

HERBERT HILL.

HERBERT HILL is assistant field secretary of the NAACP.

Où Va Le Peuple Américain? Par Daniel Guérin. Paris: René Julliard, 1951. Tome II. 350pp. 480fr.

A heavily documented study of America by a leading French Marxist who spent over two years in the United States, *Whither the American People?* seeks to explain why American democratic civilization, which is a new phenomenon among civilizations, is threatened by a handful of industrial and banking giants. In brief, by Big Business. Mr. Guérin does not despair because Big Business is challenged by Labor (which he discusses in volume one published last year), and now in volume two he argues that the "tyranny" can be overthrown if there is an alliance of small farmers and Negroes with Labor. In fact, his subtitle is "the agrarian and Negro revolt," and he seems to attach much more importance to the Negro revolt.

He discusses the Negro problem at considerable length, devoting 191 of his 313 textual pages to the subject. After a brief historical sketch of the origin of American race prejudice in capitalist exploitation, Mr. Guérin plunges into an examination of jim crow, discrimination in employment, the white primary, Negroes in their relation with poor whites, Negro and working-class movements, and Negro progress. He overlooks hardly any facet of the problem from racial intermarriage to the trying on of hats by Negro women in southern department stores.

If we make allowances for his Marxist interpretation and his frequently gloomy views, Guérin's book turns out to be an excellent factual presentation of the essentials of a vexing problem. Excepting Franck Schoell's two excellent tomes on the same subject, this is probably one of the few French books by a serious scholar which tries to paint a full-length portrait of the American Negro, albeit the image is sometimes blurred. The volume has chapter notes and an index.

South Africa Today. By Alan Paton. New York City: Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th St. 1951. 32pp. 25c.

A warning of the serious and possibly tragic consequence of the rising racial and political tensions in South Africa sounded by a distinguished South African author. He gives an unforgettable picture of the conflict and tragedy which marks life in South Africa, and shows how the present crisis has grown out of the sharply divergent historical backgrounds of Afrikaners and South Africans and its tragic effect upon the aspirations of the native population for a chance to develop themselves.

This crisis has been accentuated by the drastic segregative acts of the Malan government: such as passage of a Groups Areas Act which lays the foundation for a rigid system of territorial and residential segregation, the establishment of a separate roll whose voters will elect white representatives to an all-white parliament, and the provisions for grants to welfare organizations only on condition that they discontinue mixed meetings.

Mr. Paton hesitates to predict the future in this explosive situation.

Who's Who in Colored America: An Illustrated Biographical Directory of Notable Living Persons of African Descent in the United States. Edited by G. James Fleming and Christian Burckel. Art by Jay Jackson. 7th Edition. Yonkers-on-Hudson: Christian E. Burckel Associates, 1950. XVI + 647pp. $10.00.

Who's Who in Colored America is the seventh edition of a work first published twenty-three years ago. It contains 3200 biographical sketches, 640 photographs, and covers 41 states in addition to Americans located abroad. There are also two appendixes giving the geographical distribution of the biographees and their vocational distribution. All the men and women included hold pivotal positions in public, professional, and business life.

Entries are in "who's who" style and cover such items as occupation, date and place of birth, education, positions held, books or articles published, and in each sketch a postal address is given. In the survey of names made by occupation the traditional professions of preaching, teaching, law, dentistry, and medicine predominate with a paucity of listing under such occupations as botanists, metallurgists, scientists, etc. In the geographical appendix the majority of biographees are listed as being from the southern states.

We recommend *Who's Who in Colored America* as a useful reference book to keep on the shelf with your *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who*. It is an indispensable book.

G. JAMES FLEMING, *co-editor of "Who's Who in Colored America" reviewed at left.*

Here are three illuminating UNESCO pamphlets published by the Columbia University Press at 2960 Broadway, New York City 27. *The Race Question* ($5 a 100) is the text of the statement on race issued on July 18, 1950, by a group of UNESCO experts. What is scientifically known about race is here summarized in 9 pages, and it can perhaps be further boiled down to the simple statement that mankind is one and that there are no superior or inferior races.

The second is Dr. Otto Klineberg's *Race and Psychology* (39pp., 25c), an explanation of why people differ. Dr. Klineberg admits that they differ, but not because of race. Although there are psychological differences between groups, it has yet to be proved that they are genetic rather than cultural. Heredity does play its part in the psychological differences between individuals, but Dr. Klineberg says this is quite different from saying that "ethnic groups differ in their psychological inheritance."

Arnold Rose's *The Roots of Prejudice* (41pp., 25c) explains why one group of people will have prejudice against another group. He finds the answer in material benefits, ignorance, superiority complex, frustration-agression, etc. However, when people start to explaining prejudice their theories outdistance their facts. Actually no theory offered explains the phenomenon adequately, and there are many ranging from the economic, through the symbolic, to the social norm.

* * *

DID YOU KNOW —

That one of the early independent Negro labor unions was the National Brotherhood Workers of America?

The union was organized in 1919 under the leadership of T. J. Pree and R. T. Sims and received most of its support from Negro shipyard and dock workers in the Virginia Tidewater area.

★ ★ ★

That the highest score to date made on the intelligence test given at the Atlanta, Georgia, Army induction center was made by a Negro?

This bit of information appeared in an Associated Press item dated September 24, 1950. The Negro had a third-grade education.

★ ★ ★

That Brazilian president Getulio Vargas' "man Friday" is a Negro named Gregorio?

Brazilians have nicknamed Lieutenant Gregorio the "Extremely Faithful One"—"o Fidelissimo." Gregorio has charge of Vargas' personal bodyguard.

★ ★ ★

That Fisk University is named after General Clinton Bowen Fisk (1828-1890)?

Formally opened on January 9, 1866, the institution was first called the "Fisk School"; but in August, 1867, the school was incorporated as Fisk University.

★ ★ ★

That the most representative of the pre-Civil War National Negro Conventions was held in Rochester, New York, July 6-8, 1853.

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The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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COLLEGE NEWS

(*Continued from page* 621)

Brown and Company of Boston, Mass., has commissioned Dr. Quarles to write this book. The dean's office will be filled by Dr. Charles Buggs during Dr. Quarles' absence.

The Dillard choir was on tour in the East, October 9-24. Five young university graduates have enrolled in theological schools; and Lois Bashful, a '51 graduate, placed second in the scholarship contest sponsored by the National Association of Negro Musicians in Washington, D. C. Dillard has begun work on a new science building to cost approximately $512,000. Erection of this building has been made possible by a gift of $200,000 from the General Education Board and subsequent gifts of $100,000 each from Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stern.

■

Among new-school year changes at West Virginia State College have been moving of the college library from the first floor of the administration building to the new library building; the addition of doctors Robert Anglin and James Oliver to the faculty; and the return of Robert Clark from a year's study at the University of Illinois.

■

The Savannah State College held its annual pre-planning conference September 11-15. The Georgia board of regents has agreed to aid the college building program to the tune of $250,000 and authorized the architects to proceed with building plans for a new men's dormitory to cost $550,000.

Don't Forget

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

December 10, 1951

Third Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

---

The second anniversary of Human Rights Day was celebrated in forty-six countries in 1950. In 1950 also the General Assembly of United Nations called upon all countries to celebrate Human Rights Day in 1951.

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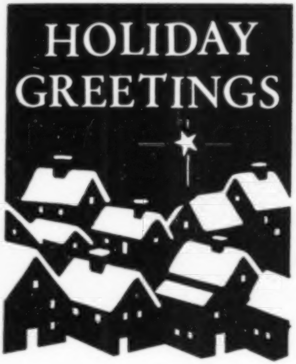
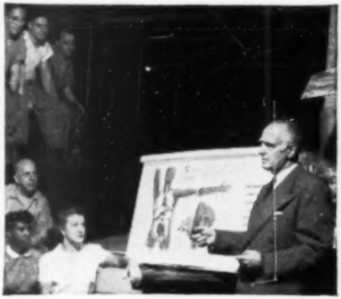


. N A A C P .

You can add a note of holiday cheer to your Yuletide mail, and at the same time contribute toward the fight of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against discrimination and segregation, by purchasing NAACP Xmas seals for 1951. The gay red and white stickers are available in sheets of 100 for one dollar, at the NAACP National Office, 20 West 40th Street, New York City, or through local NAACP branches.



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